(d) IA was operating A-320 services on the following routes in February, 1990:—

Delhi-Bombay	Delhi-Bangalore
Delhi-Lucknow	Delhi-Ahmedabad
Delhi-Srinagar	Bombay-Hyderabad
Bombay-Bangalore	Bombay-Nagpur
Calcutta-Delhi	Bangalore-Calcutta
Calcutta-Guwahati	Delhi-Bangalore-Trivandrum
Delhi-Hyderabad	Bombay-Calicut
Madras-Hyderabad	Delhi-Guwahati-Imphal
Calcutta-Agartala	Delhi-Kathmandu
Calcutta-Madras	Delhi-Karachi
Bangalore-Hyderabad	Delhi-Lahore
Bombay-Goa	Bombay-Ahmedabad

A-320 services were suspended w.e.f. 19.2.90. Indian Airlines has not been able to offer significant substitute capacity on these routes and, therefore, passengers travelling on these routes are facing shortage of capacity.

Daily intake of DDT

2130. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether daily intake of DDT amongst the Indians is more than permissible levels as per WHO Report as reported in the Indian Express, Bombay dated the 29th June, 1990;

(b) what are the main reasons for these high level of residues, and what steps are proposed/taken to reduce these risks; and

(c) whether Government would put a ban on the use of DDT in the interst of public health and promote other safer methods of mosquito control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD): (a) The Government has seen the news report.

(b) The main reasons for the high levels of residues are that the DDT and other organochlorine insecticides are not easily degraded and their residues persist for several years. Since these insecticides are highly fat soluble, their residues from water, air food and fodder get accumulated in fishes and animals. These residues are further accumulated in human being through food stuffs, edible fishes, meat and milk.

(c) Government has already put a ban on use of DDT in Agriculture and restricted the use of DDT in public health to the extent of 10,000 MT in terms of Technical grade to be reduced gradually. For vector control, the alternative methods like environment management, biological control, community based activities health education and intra-sectoral coordination and alternative safer insecticide etc. are being given due emphasis and field trials have been undertaken to work out feasibility of these methods to gradually replace the conventional insecticide.